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# GAIN Report

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**Date:** 8/17/2011

**GAIN Report Number:** RS1140

## Russian Federation

**Post:** Moscow

### Russia No Longer Requires Import Quarantine Permit

**Report Categories:**

Sanitary/Phytosanitary/Food Safety

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**Report Highlights:**

Since July 2010, Russia has been updating its phytosanitary regulations and requirements in accordance with Customs Union decisions, and as a result, no longer requires an Import Quarantine Permit for imported products of high phytosanitary risk.

## Summary:

The formation of the Customs Union (CU) has caused continuous revisions of Russian SPS import regulations. As a result, Russia no longer requires an Import Quarantine Permit for imported products of high phytosanitary risk. Imports of high phytosanitary risk products require a phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country. However, Russia maintains that imported products of high phytosanitary risks shall meet all Russian phytosanitary requirements stipulated in the Attachments to the Ministry of Agriculture's Order No. 456 issued December 29, 2010.

The major updates of Russian phytosanitary/quarantine requirements since June 2010 are listed below.

1. CU Commission Decision No. 318 of June 18, 2010 approved the Common List of Regulated Products (Materials, Commodities) Subjected to Quarantine Phytosanitary Control. This Decision came into force for all countries, members of the Customs Union, on July 1, 2010 (for more information see GAIN *RS1058 Customs Union List of Imported Products under Phytosanitary Control \_ Moscow \_ Russian Federation \_ 10/4/2010*). The Customs Union List differentiated products into two groups: Regulated products of high phytosanitary risk, and Regulated products of low phytosanitary risk. Imported products of low phytosanitary risk do not require a phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country, while high phytosanitary risk products require a phytosanitary certificate from the exporting country.
1. In late December 2010, the Russian Ministry of Agriculture (MinAg) updated the Russian phytosanitary requirements and regulations for imported products of quarantine concern in accordance with the CU approach and international requirements (Ministry of Agriculture's Order 456 of December 29, 2010). Order No. 456 approved two attachments that specified requirements by quarantine pest, by country, and by product groups. The Order confirmed that the Russian List of Quarantine Pests remains unchanged, but the phytosanitary requirements are made product and country specific in accordance with the customs code of the Customs Union (Annex 1 to the Order). Annex 2 clarifies requirements for quarantine border control for high phytosanitary risk products (e.g., grain and grain products, planting seeds and planting materials, fruits, vegetables, and table potato, cut fresh flowers, wood packaging materials) as well as low phytosanitary risk products. GAIN report *RS1102 \_ Russia Updates Quarantine Regulations of Imported Products \_ Moscow \_ Russian Federation \_ 1/18/2011* provides detailed information on Order 456, on the list of quarantine objects that shall be controlled in products imported from the United States, and also an unofficial translation of the general phytosanitary requirements of the Russian Federation for imported products subject to phytosanitary control at the border and inside the territory of the Customs Union, specified by products groups. The IQP is not mentioned as a required document. The requirements stipulate only that "products under quarantine classified as products of high phytosanitary risk shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (a re-export phytosanitary certificate) issued by the competent authority of the country exporting (re-exporting) these products" (Annex 1, paragraph 3).
1. The elimination of the IQP as a required document was confirmed by Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) Decision No. 83 of May 19, 2011 "On Entering into Force of Protocols

in the Field of Application of SPS Measures” [http://www.tsouz.ru/MGS/MGS-15/Pages/R\\_83.aspx](http://www.tsouz.ru/MGS/MGS-15/Pages/R_83.aspx). The EurAsEC is the highest regulatory body of the Customs Union. This Decision confirmed the coming into force of Customs Union decisions on Plant Quarantine of December 11, 2009 with amendments made by EurAsEC Decision No. 39 of May 21, 2010 (Protocol on Amendments to the Customs Union Agreement on Plant Quarantine of December 11, 2009 [http://www.tsouz.ru/MGS/mgs21-05-10/Pages/Protokol\\_karantin\\_rasteniy.aspx](http://www.tsouz.ru/MGS/mgs21-05-10/Pages/Protokol_karantin_rasteniy.aspx)). The mentioned amended Agreement on Plant Quarantine stipulates that products of high phytosanitary risk are imported on the basis of a phytosanitary certificate only: “Each lot of quarantine products included in the group of products of high phytosanitary risk enters the Customs Union territory with the export or re-export phytosanitary certificate, issued by the competent body of the country exporter (re-exporter) in the format approved by the Convention”. The referred Convention is the International Plant Protection Convention (Rome, 1951, in the edition of 1997). The complete, amended text of the Customs Union Agreement on Plant Quarantine is posted on the Customs Union site <http://www.tsouz.ru/db/techregulation/fitosan/Documents/Soglacheniefito.pdf>.

FAS/Moscow has confirmed the non-requirement of IQP with the Russia’s Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (VPSS).